

Presentation from the 2011 World Water Week in Stockholm

WORLD
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WEEK

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**sustainable
sanitation
alliance**

**Knowledge Management and Policy
Impact: Sustainable Sanitation in the
Philippines**

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Center for Advanced Philippine Studies
25 August 2011
World Water Week
Stockholm, Sweden**

Content

- SuSanA and Sustainable Sanitation (2007)
- How Sustainable Sanitation evolved from concept to policy in the Philippines (2008-2010)

Sustainable Sanitation Alliance 2007

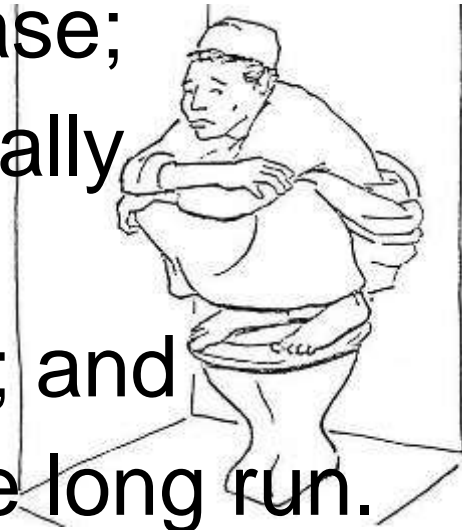
- Poor global sanitation situation especially in the developing countries
 - 2.6 billion people without access to any kind of improved sanitation
 - 2.2 million deaths caused by sanitation-related diseases and poor hygienic conditions
- In early 2007, a core group of organizations active in the sanitation sector decided to address these issues head-on and formed a task force to support the International Year of Sanitation 2008.

In general terms . . .

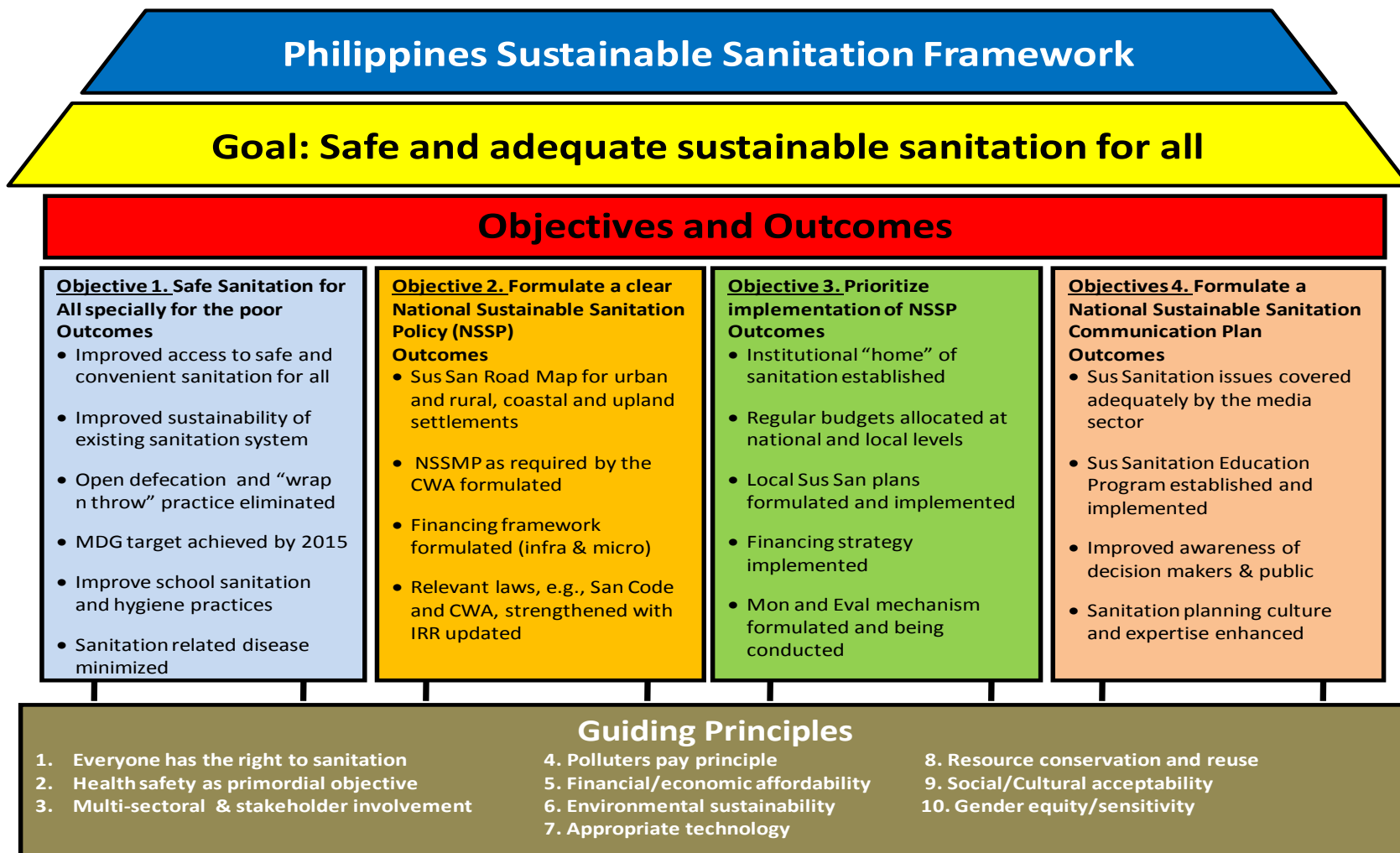
- SuSanA believes that the road towards solving these sanitation problems requires new strategies, and approaches beyond conventional western models and thinking;
- In short, a paradigm shift.

Sustainable Sanitation Systems must:

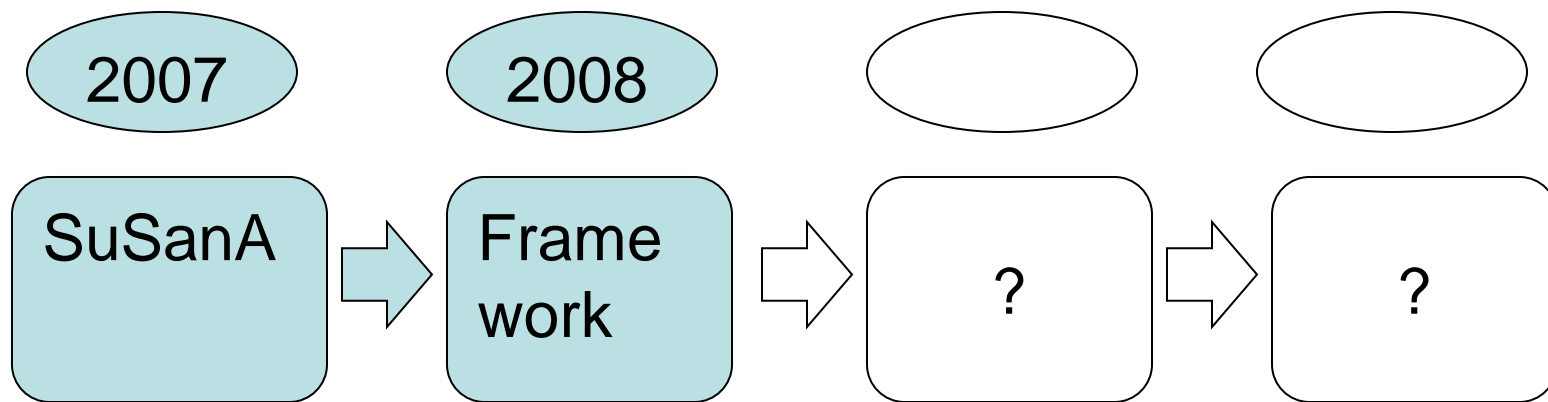
- protect and promote human health;
- minimize environmental degradation and depletion of resource base;
- be technically and institutionally appropriate;
- maintain social acceptability; and
- be economically viable in the long run.



In 2008, CAPS formulated the Phil. Sus San Framework



Sustainable Sanitation Evolution



Philippine Sustainable Sanitation Framework

The Objectives:

- Safe Sanitation for All specially for the poor;
- Formulate a clear National Sustainable Sanitation Policy (NSSP)
- Prioritize implementation of NSSP
- Formulate a National Sustainable Sanitation Communication Plan

Philippine Sustainable Sanitation Framework

The Guiding Principles:

1. Everyone has the right to sanitation
2. Health safety as primordial objective
3. Multi-sectoral & stakeholder involvement
4. Polluters pay principle
5. Financial/economic affordability
6. Environmental sustainability
7. Appropriate technology
8. Resource conservation and reuse
9. Social/Cultural acceptability
10. Gender equity/sensitivity

In early 2009, CAPS-KN promoted Sustainable Sanitation

Philippines Sustainable Sanitation Framework

Goal: Safe and adequate sustainable sanitation for all

Objectives and Outcomes

Objective 1. Safe Sanitation for All specially for the poor
Outcomes

- Improved access to safe and convenient sanitation for all
- Improved sustainability of existing sanitation system
- Open defecation and “wrap n throw” practice eliminated
- MDG target achieved by 2015
- Improve school sanitation and hygiene practices
- Sanitation related disease minimized

Objective 2. Formulate a clear National Sustainable Sanitation Policy (NSSP)
Outcomes

- Sus San Road Map for urban and rural, coastal and upland settlements
- NSSMP as required by the CWA formulated
- Financing framework formulated (infra & micro)
- Relevant laws, e.g., San Code and CWA, strengthened with IRR updated

Objective 3. Prioritize implementation of NSSP
Outcomes

- Institutional “home” of sanitation established
- Regular budgets allocated at national and local levels
- Local Sus San plans formulated and implemented
- Financing strategy implemented
- Mon and Eval mechanism formulated and being conducted

Objectives 4. Formulate a National Sustainable Sanitation Communication Plan
Outcomes

- Sus Sanitation issues covered adequately by the media sector
- Sus Sanitation Education Program established and implemented
- Improved awareness of decision makers & public
- Sanitation planning culture and expertise enhanced

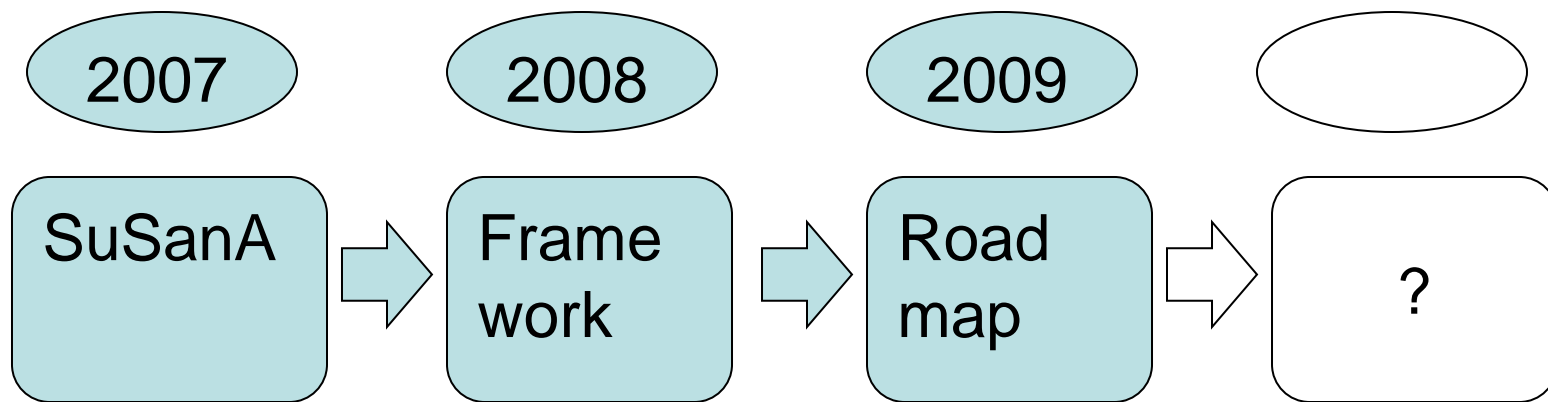
Guiding Principles

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In the second half of 2009 . . .

- The Philippine Government, supported by the World Health Organization, called for the formulation of the **Philippine Sustainable Sanitation Roadmap.**

Sustainable Sanitation



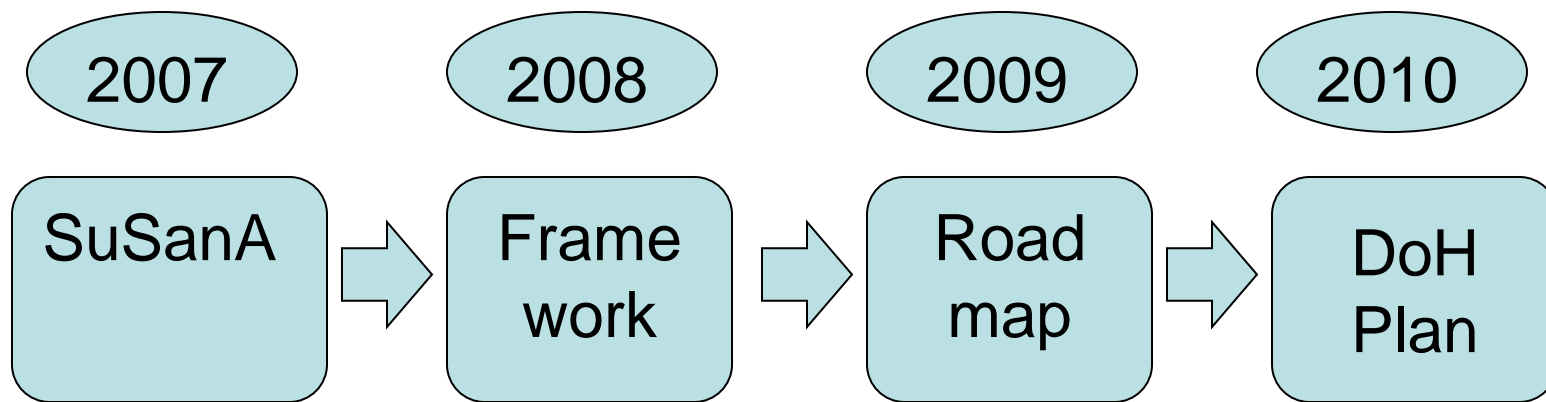
The Roadmap's Guiding Principles are

1. Sanitation is a human right, a social and economic good.
2. Sanitation is essential for basic health and dignity of the person.
3. Sanitation policies, plans and programs must be localized and its management decentralized at the lowest level possible.
4. Sanitation is everybody's business and different stakeholders must be involved in promoting good sanitation and hygiene practices.
5. Sanitation systems must be financially sustainable, economically affordable, socially and culturally acceptable.

The Roadmap's Guiding Principles are

6. Good sanitation contributes to environmental sustainability and penalizes polluters.
7. Sanitation services must be demand responsive. This includes consideration of appropriate technology and management options at various levels.
8. Proper resource conservation, re-use, recycle and recovery of sanitation by-products will be considered.
9. Access to sanitation should be equitable and sensitive to gender differences.
10. Efficient water governance includes sanitation.

Sustainable Sanitation



National Sustainable Sanitation Plan

The NSSP was approved in May 2010 (supported by WSP)

It defines sustainable sanitation as:

- *“the process of empowering families to partner with local governments and other stakeholders to address sanitation issues and problems using affordable, appropriate and dynamic sanitation technologies and supported by enabling legal/regulatory framework, management systems, technical assistance from various sources and access to financing mechanisms with a system of rewards and incentives for the protection of the environment and people’s health.”*

Dept. Of Health Programs under NSSP

- zero open defecation program
- disease surveillance program
- disease prevention and control program
- water pollution control program
- septage management program
- local sanitation planning program

In summary . . .

From Framework in 2008

- Formulate a clear National Sustainable Sanitation **Policy** (NSSP)
- Prioritize implementation of NSSP
- Formulate a National Sustainable Sanitation Communication Plan

To Policy in 2010

- Philippine Sustainable Sanitation **Roadmap**
- Philippine Sustainable Sanitation Plan with budget allocation
- National Sustainable Sanitation Promotion Plan

What happened in 4 years...

2007

SuSanA
develops the
definition of
Sustainable
Sanitation



2008

CAPS develops
the
Sustainable
Sanitation
Framework



2009-10

Philippines
formulates the
Philippine
Sustainable
Sanitation
Roadmap and
other programs

Breaking News . . .

A National Sustainable Sanitation Law is now being discussed at the Philippine Senate as we speak.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)



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SENATE
S.B. No. **2793**

RECEIVED BY: *[Signature]*

Introduced by SENATOR MANNY VILLAR

AN ACT
PROVIDING A FRAMEWORK FOR NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE SANITATION
PROGRAM, PROVIDING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

1 **Section 1. Short Title.** This Act shall be known as the "*National Sustainable Sanitation*
2 *Act of 2011*".
3

4 **Section 2. Declaration of Policy.** The State shall pursue a policy on sustainable sanitation
5 to protect public health and human development as a fundamental human right. As such,
6 it shall be guided by the following policy statements:

- 7 1. Sanitation is both a social and economic good. It is essential for basic health and
8 dignity of the person.
- 9 2. Sanitation policies, plans and programs must be localized and its management
10 decentralized at the lowest level possible.
- 11 3. Sanitation is a responsibility of all citizens. Different stakeholders must be involved
12 in promoting good sanitation and hygiene practices.
- 13 4. Sanitation systems must be financially sustainable, economically affordable,
14 socially and culturally acceptable.
- 15 5. Good sanitation contributes to environmental sustainability and penalizes
16 polluters.
- 17 6. Sanitation services must be responsive and shall include capacity development
18 for consideration of appropriate technologies, financing and management options
19 at various levels.
- 20 7. Proper resource conservation, re-use, recycle and recovery of sanitation by-
21 products will be considered.
- 22 8. Access to sanitation should be equitable and sensitive to gender differences.
- 23 9. Efficient water governance includes sanitation.
- 24

We hope that . . .

**...what we're
experiencing now
is the start of the
renaissance period
for sanitation in the
Philippines.**



Thank you!

SuSanA Network



www.susana.org